



# *Gender analysis in the CGIAR agricultural research Setting the scene*

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# Gender analysis in the CGIAR: a brief history

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1975: 'Equity' as part of CGIAR mandate

1980s: 'Women' mentioned; 'Women in rice farming' Conference

1986: 'Gender-related impacts in the CG' a review

1990s: System-wide Program on Participatory and Gender Analysis

2011: Gender strategy across all CRPs

Women => Gender analysis

See: 'Change in the making': Building on the past gender trends in CGIAR agricultural research (Van der Burg 2018)

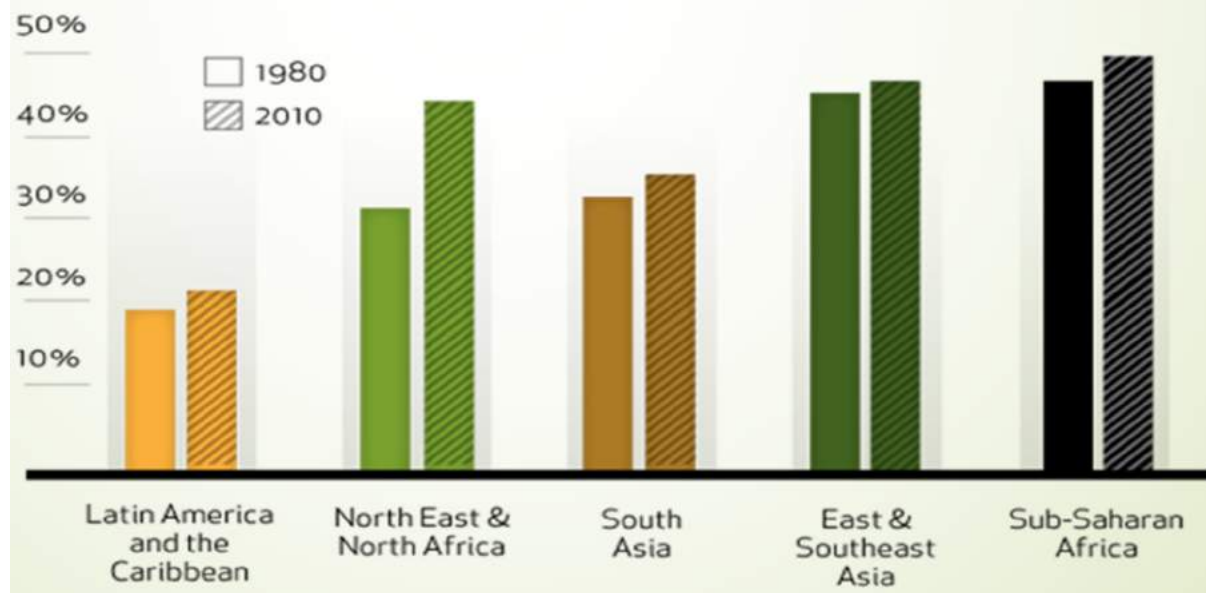


## Gender analysis: a definition

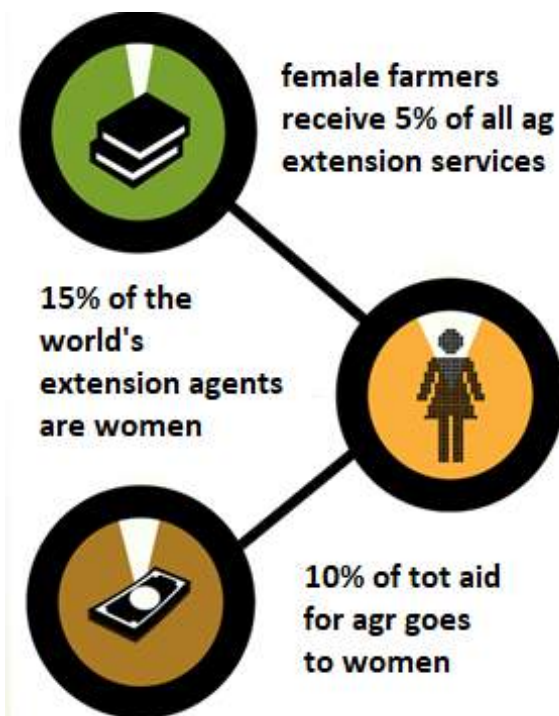
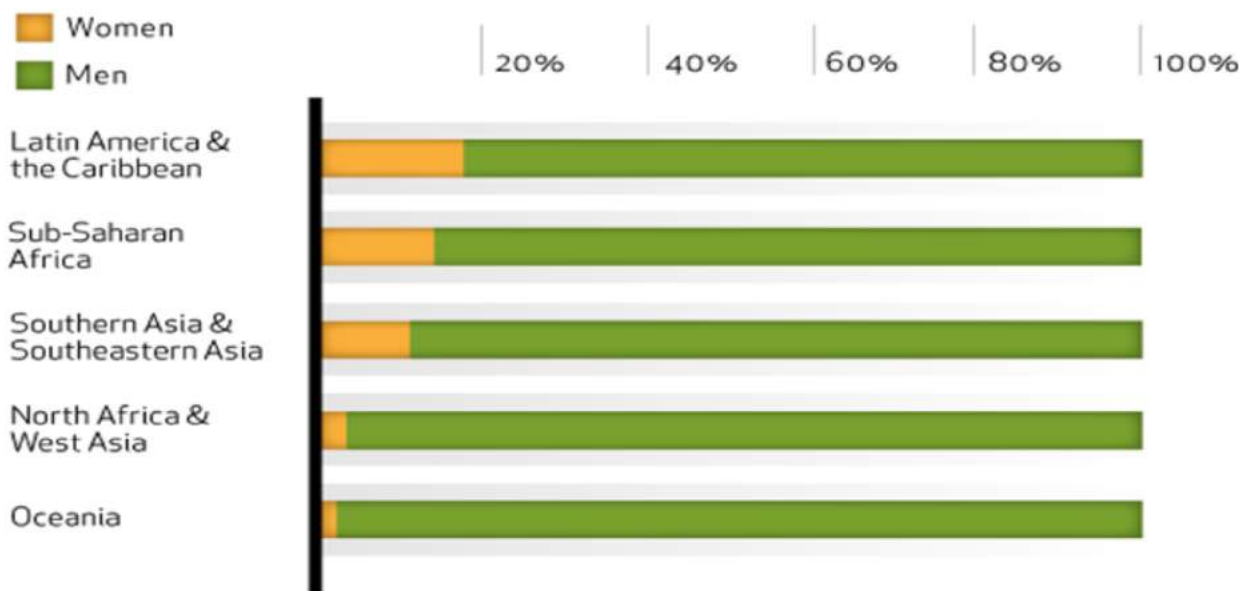
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...highlights the differences between and among women, men, girls and boys in terms of their relative distribution of resources, opportunities, constraints and power in a given context

## FEMALE SHARE OF POPULATION ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IN AGRICULTURE (%) Source: FAOSTAT



## SHARE OF MALE & FEMALE AGRICULTURAL HOLDERS IN MAIN DEVELOPING REGIONS (%) Source: FAO



# Why gender analysis in ag research?

## 2 main rationales

**Effectiveness  
of tech. and inst.  
interventions**

Gender-responsive  
interventions are  
more adopted and  
effective

**Equity  
of development  
opportunity**

Reduce social  
inequalities to achieve  
equivalent life  
outcomes

**Research for development**

E.g. Razavi 2017; Tannenbaum et al 2016



# A gender-blind intervention

## Improved cattle breeds - intensification – marketing





# What do we do now and how?!





## Integrated and strategic gender analysis

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1. Integrate gender in technological and institutional interventions for gender-responsiveness
2. Strategic research to enhance capacities



Equity and effectiveness

(CGIAR 2011: Consortium level gender strategy)




# Integrate gender for technology effectiveness

## Breed and variety improvement

RQ: what are the gendered trait preferences and why?



Tufan, Grando, Meola 2018



# Strategic research for effectiveness and equity: empowerment in focus

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Empowerment: ability to live the life that an individual has a reason to value (Sen 1990 and Kabeer 1999)

Effectiveness:

- More food vs more access and control over food (Sen)
- Working with disempowered farmers limits progress (IIASTD 2009)

Equity:

- Empowerment= a means for people to benefit from opportunities
- Empowerment= an end; if achieved = equity

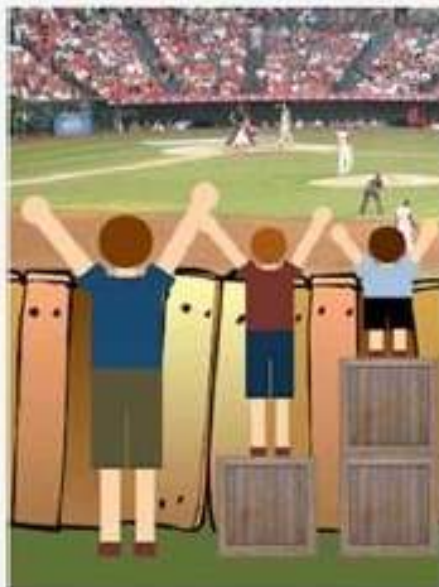
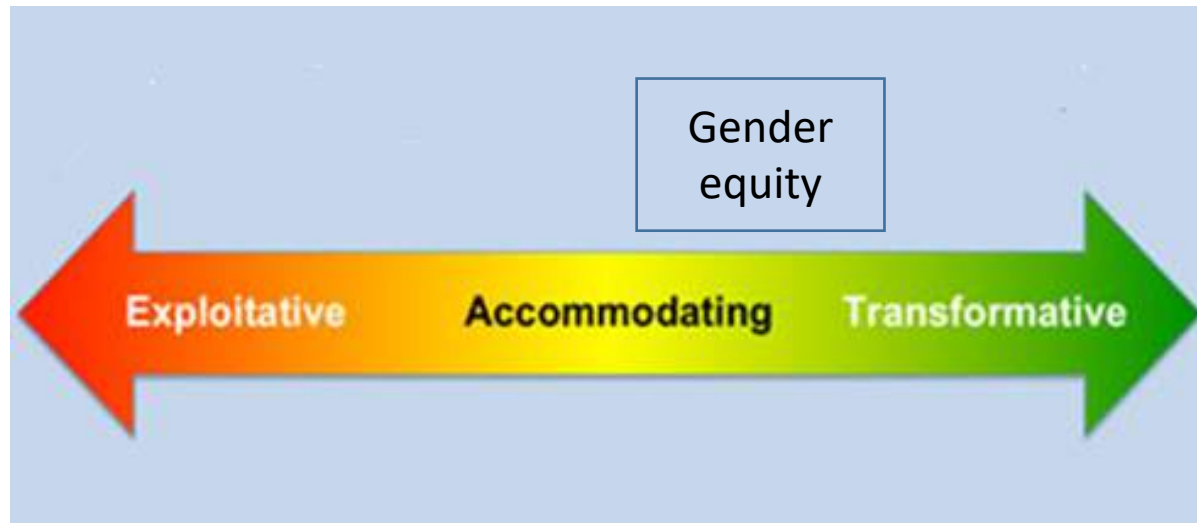
(Diirro, Seymour, Kassie, Muricho, & Muriithi 2018; Eger, Miller, & Scarles 2018; Galiè, Jiggins, Struik, Grando, & Ceccarelli 2017. Nazneen, Darkwah, & Sultan 2014)

# How we work: continuum of gender analysis

Gender  
inequity

Gender  
equity

Gender  
equality





## What we do in practice: ILRI's work with empowerment

- Explore qualitatively local meanings of empowerment
- Assess quantitatively changes in empowerment

e.g. Women's empowerment in livestock index (Galiè et al 2018)





## ILRI's work with empowerment



- **Study women's empowerment vis-a-vis e.g. nutrition** (Price et al 2018)

- **Facilitate access to opportunities for empowerment**



# ILRI's work with empowerment

- **Develop and test transformative approaches**

Galiè and Kantor 2016





## Some challenges of gender analysis in ag research

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**Methodological:** Local specificity vs global trends;  
transformative approaches

**Epistemological:** technologies are not ‘neutral’

**Mandate:** does ag research have a comparative advantage  
in addressing gender norms towards equity?

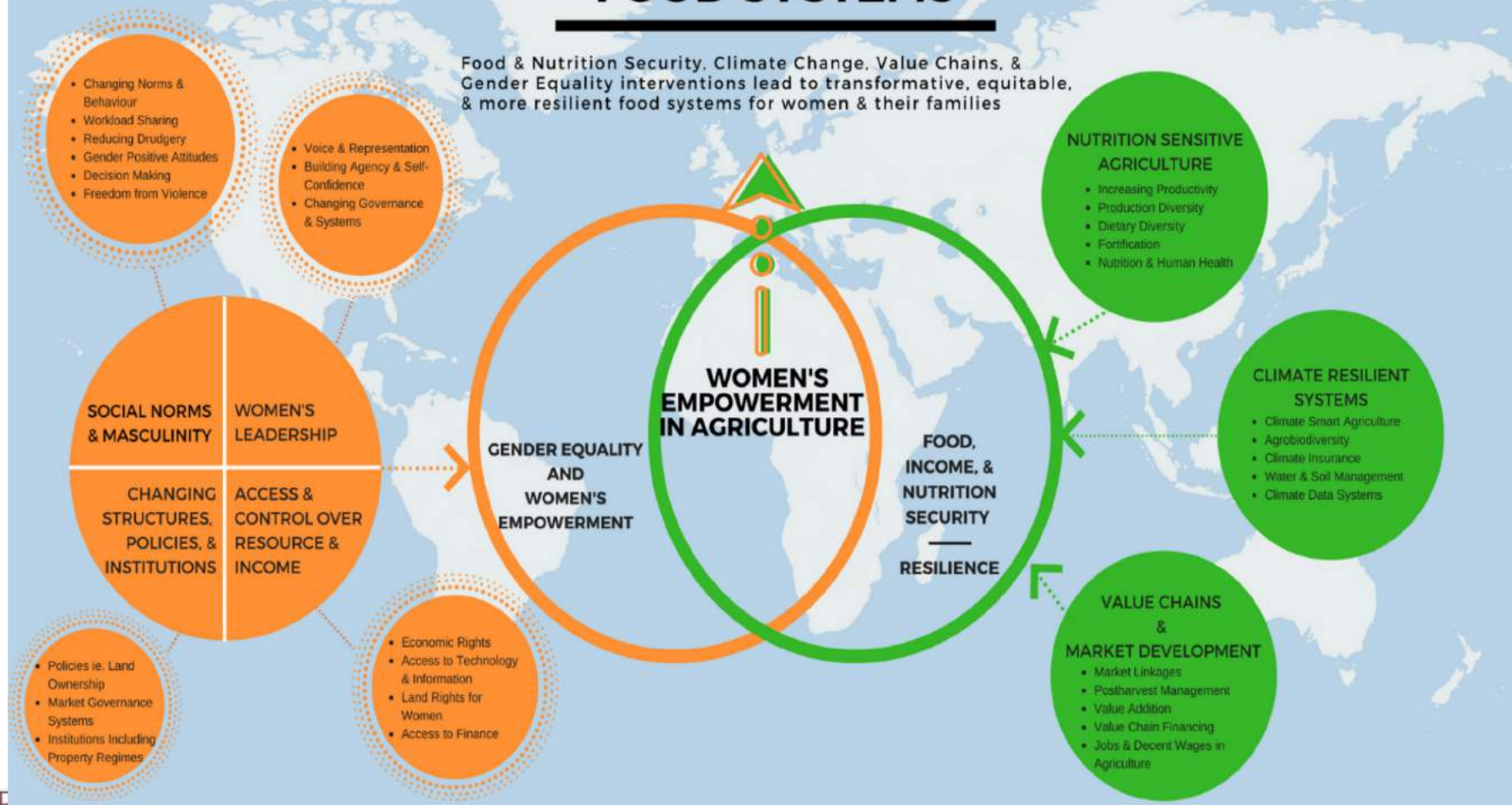
**Way forward:** how do we address stickiness of gender  
discrimination



# A way ahead

## GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE FOOD SYSTEMS

Food & Nutrition Security, Climate Change, Value Chains, & Gender Equality interventions lead to transformative, equitable, & more resilient food systems for women & their families



A Gender Transformative Food System (Njuki, Alba-Corall & Lee, 2018)



Other suggestions for the future?